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GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP 77 WEST WACKER DRIVE SUITE 2500 CHICAGO, IL 60601-1732			LE, NHAN T	
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			2685	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

1. Claims 1-3, 8, 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Wicks et al (US 5,796,394).

As to claim 1, Wicks teaches a wireless digital communications network comprised of: a base unit (see fig. 1, number 108, col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 4, lines 1-67) that inherently includes a first transceiver capable of conducting wireless communications via a first cordless telephone communications protocol, a microprocessor circuit operably connected with the first wireless transceiver, digital storage accessible by the microprocessor, a first communications port comprising a telephone line interface capable of communicating with a first communications network and receiving audio signals from the microprocessor, and a second communications port capable of establishing communication with a second communications network (see col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 4, lines 1-67); a cordless telephone handset (see fig. 1, number 110, col. 3, lines 52-67), which handset inherently includes a second wireless transceiver capable of conducting voice telephony via the first cordless telephone communications protocol with the first transceiver (see col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 4, lines 1-67); a digital electronic device (see fig. 1, number 122, col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 4, lines 1-

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67) that inherently includes a third wireless transceiver capable of communicating digital data other than that required for voice telephony whereby communications can occur between the digital electronic device and the second communications network with the first transceiver via the first cordless telephone communications protocol (see col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 4, lines 1-67) .

As to claim 2, 3, Wicks teaches wherein the digital electronic device is a general purpose computer system (see col. 3, lines 52-67); personal digital assistant (see col. 3, lines 52-67).

As to claim 8, Wicks teaches the digital communication network includes connectivity with the Internet (see fig. 1, number 106, col. 4, lines 1-23).

As to claim 12, Wicks teaches the base unit, cordless telephone handset and digital electronic device are each associated with a unique device identification number since each device is automatically assigned with a unique identification number by the manufacture factory (see col. 2, lines 25-36).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 4-6, 14 -18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wicks et al (US 5,796,394) in view of Peterson et al (US 6,728,546).

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As to claims 4, 5, Wicks fails to teach the computer or PDA is further comprised of a microphone for audio input and an audio output, and voice data is routed between the computer microphone and audio output and the base unit telephone line interface, via the third transceiver and the first transceiver, to conduct voice telephony. Peterson teaches the computer is further comprised of a microphone for audio input and an audio output, and voice data is routed (see Peterson fig. 5, numbers 33, 38, 40, 62, col. 5, lines 1-29) between the computer microphone and audio output and the base unit telephone line interface, via the third transceiver and the first transceiver, to conduct voice telephony. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Peterson into the system of Wicks in order to transmit and receive digital data (as suggested by Peterson col. 17, lines 53-55).

As to claim 6, the combination of Wicks and Peterson teaches the digital electronic device further includes an audio input that routes voice data to the third transceiver for transmission to the first transceiver, and an audio output that receives voice data from the third transceiver transmitted by the first transceiver (see Peterson fig. 5, numbers 33, 38, 40, 62, col. 5, lines 1-29), whereby voice telephony can be conducted with the digital electronic device through the base unit telephone line interface.

As to claims 14, 15, the combination of Wicks and Peterson teaches the digital electronic device is a portable display tablet further comprised of a flat-panel LCD display screen (see Peterson fig. 10, number 98, col. 17, lines 64-67, col. 18, lines 1-

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18), and a video driver circuit (see Peterson fig. 10, number 108, col. 17, lines 64-67, col. 18, lines 1-18) that displays data received from the third transceiver on the LCD display screen.

As to claim 16, the combination of Wicks and Peterson further teaches the first wireless transceiver communicates voice data with the second transceiver while simultaneously communicating non-voice data with the third transceiver, where voice data means data representative of audio data and control data appurtenant to the communication of data representative of an audio signal (see Peterson col. 12, lines 36-67).

As to claim 17, the combination of Wicks and Peterson further teaches the digital electronic device is further comprised of means for displaying data received by the third transceiver (see Peterson fig. 10, number 98, col. 17, lines 64-67, col. 18, lines 1-18).

As to claim 18, the combination of Wicks and Peterson teaches the base unit for communicating digital data with digital data communication network (see Peterson col. 10, lines 6-24) and connecting to internet access (see Peterson col. 7, lines 24-50). However, the combination of Wicks and Peterson fails to teach the base station further comprised of an email client that receives email from and transmits email to the second digital communications network via the base unit communication port. The examiner takes Official Notice that base station connecting to email client is known in the art for communicating data from the base unit processor to a digital data communication network. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

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time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Wicks and Peterson for connecting base station with email client in order to send or receive emails.

3. Claims 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wicks et al (US 5,796,394) in view of Peterson et al (US 6,728,546) further in view of Schnoor et al (US 5,825,618).

As to claim 9, the combination of Wicks and Peterson fails to teach wherein the communication port is disposed on expansion module that can be installed into or removed from the base unit. Schnooner teaches wherein the communication port is disposed on expansion module (see col. 2, lines 24-46). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Schnoor into the system of Wicks and Peterson in order to eliminate the need for wiring or cable to interconnect the hub with additional communication ports in an expansion module (as suggested by Schnoor col. 2, lines 33-36).

4. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wicks et al (US 5,796,394) in view of Peterson et al (US 6,728,546) further in view of Haight et al (US 2001/0041531).

As to claim 10, the combination of Wicks and Peterson fails to teach the communication network in which the base unit is comprised of analog data modem capable of communicating data from the base unit microprocessor to digital data communications network through the telephone line interface. Haight teaches the communication network in which the base unit is comprised of modem capable of communicating data from the base unit to data communications network through the

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telephone line interface (see paragraphs 0067, 0074). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Haight into the system of Wicks and Peterson in order to receive and exchange data through the network hub.

5. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wicks et al (US 5,796,394) in view of Peterson et al (US 6,728,546) further in view of Kim (US 5,420,577).

As to claim 13, the combination of Wicks and Peterson fails to teach the data communicated between the first transceiver and third transceiver is encrypted using a variable encryption key. Kim teaches the data communicated between the first transceiver and third transceiver is encrypted using a variable encryption key (see col. 1, lines 46-60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Kim into the system of Wicks and Peterson in order to enhance the communication network security.

1. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wicks et al (US 5,796,394) in view of Peterson et al (US 6,728,546) further in view of Reeds (US 5,172,414).

As to claim 19, the combination of Wicks and Peterson fails to teach the base unit is further comprised of a first encryption key for encrypting data transmitted to the digital electronic device, and a second encryption key for encrypting data transmitted to the second communications network. Reeds teach the base unit is further comprised of a first encryption key for encrypting data transmitted to the digital electronic device, and



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a second encryption key for encrypting data transmitted to the second communications network (see col. 3, lines 35-42). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Reeds into the system of Wicks and Peterson in order to enhance the communication network security.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6, 8-10, 12-19 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Sprigg et al (US 6,847,819) teaches adaptive transport TCP/IP phone management.

Mc Elvaney (US 20010001610) teaches remote internet telephone device.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nhan T. Le whose telephone number is 571-272-7892.

The examiner can normally be reached on 08:00-05:00 (Mon-Fri).


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Urban can be reached on 571-272-7899. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Nhan Le

  
10-27-2005

**NGUYENT.VO**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**